# WASHINGTON.

Removal of the Financial Difficulties of the Teller Committee.

A QUICK DECISION.

The Department of Justice Decides in Favor of the Investigators.

MR. BLAINES LETTER

Secretary Evarts' Diplomatic Correspondence With Mexico.

DEPARTMENTAL REDUCTIONS

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1878. MEETING OF THE BLAINE COMMITTEE -FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES-CANNOT INVESTIGATE WITHOUT

would be received from Comptroller Porter, review and reversing his recent opinion as to availability for the purpose of this comthe \$20,000 appropriation of There were present Senators Teller, , of Wisconsin; Kirkwood, Garland and a copy of a letter addressed by him to the Comptroller, yesterday, on the subject of the difficulty which has arisen from the use of the word 'said." in the second section of the act of June 19. 78, which limits the use of the appropriation to defraying the expenses of said investigations and in-quiries as have already been or may hereafter be that the clause in question was reported by Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, on the 4th of June, when no investigations of the description mentioned by the first section of the act (namely, the dential election) had been ordered by the Senate, and that the word printed "said" was, in Mr. Edmund's anuscript, "such." He therefore argues that the printed word, taken in connection with the word "as" such." The two words, he says, are frequently taken to mean, substantially, the same thing, and he nces, and in order to give any effect to the ection at all, it appears to me that there can be little meulty in holding to this construction, voted for almost unanimously by both political parties in Senate and one of great interest to the whole people or as vindicating the people of Teller also laid before the committee the let-ter received by him from Senator Blaine spread on file without action for

SENATOR BLAINE INDICATES WHERE THE FRAUD INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE MAY ACQUIRE VALUABLE INFORMATION.

at no reply has yet been received from Senator

his amendment) was communicated at the same time

Comptroller Porter's letter not being received up to

The following is the text of Mr. Blaine's letter:-WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1878.
Mr. H. M. TELLER, United States Sensts, Chairman Select Committee, &c.:— DEAR SIR—I have this morning received your favor selosing the following resolution adopted by your

mmittee:—
Resolved, That the Hon, James G. Blaine, the many properties by requested to specify by writing the

may wish to be examined.

It cannot, of course, be the purpose of your honorable committee to limit the investigation to any particular class of frauds, outrages and violence committed in the recent elections that may be "specified" by me. The resolution is the action of the Senate, speaking almost unanimously, and it is not for me to say what your committee is "expected" to investigate beyond what is expressed in the resolution itself in very explicit terms. It would be gross assumption in me to "specify" where the Senate itself has directed.

gate beyond what is expressed in the resolution in sel in very explicit terms. It would be gross assumption in me to "specify" where the Senate itself has directed.

But, anxious to indicate any details that may expedite the labors of the committee, I will call your attention specially to the tissue ballot frauds in South Carolina; to the laws of that State, which made free voting impossible in certain countries; to the practice in that State of breaking up all meetings held to oppose the democratic party unless democratic apeakers were allowed to take part in the discussions, and to all the methods by which in Sumpter and other counties a full and free election was prevented. In Louisiana I invite your attention to the murders in Tensas parish on election day, and to the frauds committed in the estance to the trands and outrages upon the ballot in the city of New Orleans, and, even while I write, to the alleged assassination of two witnesses on their way to the United States Court to testify against those who had robbed them of their rights on the day of election. I could make further specification in these two States and in other Southern States, but I have not time. I am just leaving for New England and am compelled to postpone fuller details until after my return.

Among the witnesses I would name are James B. Campbed, E. W. M. Mackey and C. G. Minminyer, of South Carolina; Governor Nichols; his agent, Colonel Zachary; ex-Chief Justice Ludeling, or Louisiana; Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi; J. Cole Davis, of Helena, Ark., and the editor of the Aralanche, a democratic paper published in Memphis, Tenn. But I beg especially to refer you to a large mass of valuable information in the office of the Attorney General of the United States, aircady called for by the Senate, and soon, I presume, to be laid before your committee. This is official in its character, and in many cases has the weight and value of legal evidence not requiring further examination of witnesses to authenticate and confirm it.

In offering

FIRST COMPTROLLER PORTER'S LETTER TO SENA-TOR TELLER REFERRING THE QUESTION OF TION TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following is the letter of Comptroller Porter to Scuator Teller, chairman of the Blaine Investi-gating Committee, in regard to referring to the Attorney General the question of using the \$20,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FIRST COMPTROLLEA'S OPPICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1878.

Mr. H. M. TELLER, United States Senate:
Sin.—I have by your request reconsidered the opinion heretofore given by me respecting the applicability toward the expenses of the select committee of the Senate, under the resolution introduced by Mr. J. G. Blaine, of the appropriation made by the second section of the appropriation made by the second section of the appropriation frauds in the late Presidental election.

The first section of the act provides that the sum of \$20,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the actual expenses necessarily incurred by the select committee of the House of Representatives appointed under the resolution of May 17, 1878, and directed to investigate alleged frauds in the late Presidential election.

The second section enacts that a like sum be appropriated, "which sum shall be placed to the credit of the contingent fund of the Senate and be applied toward defraying the expenses of said investigations and inquiries as have already been or may hereafter be directed by the Senate during the period of the Porty-fifth Congress."

The bill originated in the House of Representa-

a directed by the Schaue orty-fifth Congress."

The bill originated in the House of Representa-ives, and its object was to provide moneys to detray he expanses of an investigation of slieged frauds in

Acting Attorney General Phillips transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the following opinion upon the question submitted to him this afternoon by First

PARTMENT OF JUSTICE, SHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1878.

directed by the Senate heretofore or hereafter during the Forty-fitth Congress.

In my opinion the appropriation is intended for any investigation or inquiry whatever directed by the Senate as above. The expression quoted above—"said investigations and inquiries as have already been or may hereafter be directed by the Senate"—is evidently a solecism. The most natural method of getting rid of the blunder is by reading "said" such. The phrase, "said investigations," taken per se, means, of course, the very investigations by a special committee ordered by the House. It will readily be admitted that this is not the true meaning of the section, because, among other reasons, that investigation had already been provided for. It is suggested, then, that "said" is intended to refer to the class of frands mentioned in the former section, and thus to confine the appropriation to investigation of trauds in the late Presidential election.

There is nothing to favor this interpretation excepting the necessity of accounting for the existence of the word "said:" that, no doubt, is a necessity of the case; but the solution of-fered does not remove the solecism which, as I have sugested, at once arrests the attention of the reader. At the same time it is not more probable than the explanation that I have above submitted as true, which does remove such solecism. That the expression investigations, &c., is preceded by "Aid" and rollowed by "as" points to a ready solution of the difficulty; I mean that which I have adopted and now submit for your consideration. Very respectfully,

S. L. PHILLIPS, Acting Attorney General.

The above decision will enable the committee to use the \$20,000 heretofore appropriated, notwithstanding the doubts of the First Comptroller of the

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STATE DEPART-MENT AT WASHINGTON.

A large part of the diplomatic correspondence ac companying the President's annual message, and which is now being printed, is on the subject of Merican affairs. The following letter addressed to Minister Foster gives the present position of the United States toward Mexico:-

Minister Foster gives the present position of the United States toward Mexico:—

Department of State, Manistro, Magust E, 1878.

Sin—The administration of President Diaz came into power on the 29th November, 1876. Its recognition as the established government of Mexico was delayed, as you are aware, for the reason, among others, that some doubt existed whether it possessed the ability and the disposition to check the raids and depredations upon American property in the vicinity of the Itio Grande. While you were assured, and so advised the department, that the new government heartily desired the maintenance of peace and the preservation of order and would exert its powers for that purpose, you were also informed that the Mexican administration found itself embarrassed in making any arrangements for that purpose because of its non-recognition by the United States. Desirous to remove every impediment to an adjustment of all disputed questions between the two governments, the President, on the 28th of March, 1878, instructed you to inform Mr. Vallarta that he deemed it no longer necessary or desirable to defer the resumption of diplomatic relations and the official recognition of the authorities with whom you had so long heid unofficial intercourse, and that theneeforth your communications would be official and in the usual form with recognized Powers.

You were also instructed to follow the act of recognized powers, and that theneeforth your communications would be official and in the usual form with recognized powers.

You were also instructed to follow the act of recognized and deal with as the established government of various matters of complaint made by the government of the United States, Since that period the administration of President Diaz has been recognized and deal with as the established government of Mexico to check the raids. The United States, instead of receiving redress, encounters delays, demials and postponements at the espital, while in the disturbed localition is officery meet with active op

tiped localities its omeers meet with active opposition.

The government of the United States have never believed, and do not now believe, that the government of Mexico approved or desired to encourage these maranding attacks. Yet as they continue to be made they seem to show that the Mexican government is unable to repress them. This inability may be pleaded as a reason for the failure to check the crimes complained of, but that only makes the stronger the duty of the United States to protect

fore Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge C. G. Foster, sitting as in the Kansas. According to agreement the first question considered this morning was that between the Union Pacific and Colorada Central Railroad companies on the one side and the Kansas Pacific Railroad and its receivers on the other. This is a pooling contract, which was entered into last summer, and which placed the Kansas Pacific road under the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The application to set aside this conreceivers, and is supported by the bondhold-ers on the ground that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, acting in connection with the Colorado Central, has failed to carry out its part of the arrangement and has used the power thus acquired by it to the injury of the Kansas Pacific Road. as well as to that of the public and the government in failing to provide through rates and convenient facilities between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. Mr. James M. Woolworth, of Omaha, agued in favor of the motion on behalf of the petitioners and the bondholders, and contended that the present receiver ought not to be required to run the Kansas Pacific road in accordance with an agreement which was not only "vicious" in itself, but "monstrous" in its provisions for the future.

Mr. Justice Miller inquired what the views of the present receiver were with respect to the operation of the contract upon the business of the road, and said tha', as the receiver is the officer of the court, it was proper that his testimony should be had in that par-

Mr. Wallace Pratt, of Kansas City, counsel for Mr. Smith, the present receiver, stated that Mr. Smith, having been charged with the custody of the property pending the petition of Mr. Villard, one of th two previous receivers, to set aside the contract, considered it his duty to await the action of the Court in the matter before taking any steps himself concern-mg it. Mr. Pratt said that if the Court desired he

would state the receiver's views on the subject.

Mr. Justice Miller replied that it was desirable that

Court over his own signature.

Mr. J. W. Noble, of St. Louis, argued against the petition. During his argument, a question having arisen upon the introduction of depositions and affidavits, the Court ordered that the parties should take further testimony between now and the 1st of February, in order that the matter should be fully set forth and finally disposed of at the March term of the United States Circuit Court in Kansas. Mr. J. R. Shepley, counsel for B. W. Lewis, trustee

in the meome mortgage, moved to dissolve the in-junction heretofore allowed by the Court restraining the prosecution of a suit instituted by Lewis against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company in the State Court of Kansas to foreclose that mortgage. At the conclusion of his argument the Court declined to hear counsel on the other side and refused to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Woolworth, with peared as associate counsel, presented a petition of Henry G. Holmes to be admitted as a defendant in the suit of Lewis T. Burnham vs. the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to foreclose the funding mort-gage. Mr. James Taussig, of St. Louis, counsel for plaintiffs in that suit, resisted the application. The Court reserved its decision. These cases have at-tracted much attention and involved the presence of

" ICUSTOM HOUSE CLERKS DISMISSED. The following reduction in the force of employes in the Cultivia House at Beston, Mass., has been made

out down the estimates of the railway mail service appropriation for the present fiscal year \$1,110,000, ployés, in addition to the discharges, were made to-lay. The work of reducing the force by dismissals of discharges is gradually swelled to the 140 required

TREASURY STATEMENT. The Treasury now holds \$348,690,000 in United deposits. United States bonds subscription to the four pe loan, \$4,413,400. United States bonds posited for circulation for the week ending to-day, \$1,063,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, \$1,313,000 notes, \$322,287,960; gold notes, \$1,468,820

The internal revenue receipts to-day The receipts of national bank notes for redemption

\$285,000 1,082,000 73,000 472,000

Receipts to-day, \$370,000. The subscriptions to the four per cent loan to-day

A number of banks not depository institutions, have sent orders for silver dellars to the Treasury however, go into effect until January 1 next, which tioned are held by the department, and the persons

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS. The President to-day signed the following commis

william Thompson, of Washington, D. C., to be Consul for the United States at Southampton: John S. Mosby, at Shanghai: Harris J. Heap, at Constan-tinople: George W. Fish, at Tunis: J. L. Frisbee, at Rio Grande: Andrew Cone, at Pernambuco; A. J. Cas-sett, at Tampico: Engene J. Ball, at Pesth, and S. C. White to be Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro.

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. The Secret Service Bureau is informed of the arrest an officer of the government. Bowman is charged with manufacturing and passing counterfeit half

The Senate Commission which has been investigat-ing the omission of the Hot Springs clause from the Appropriation bill of last session has closed the taking of testimony and will make a report imme-diately after the holiday recess. Senator Conover cast upon him by certain employes of the Treasury Secret Service Committee. The real cause conjecture as no evidence was adduced which leads the committee to any positive conclusion on that point, although the almost universal impression is that the omission was an error of inadvertence in

## VANDERBILT'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The news published in the HERALD yesterday that Wiltiam H. Vanderbilt for the New York Central Rail. withiam H. Vanderbilt for the New York Central Railroad and by Mr. John C. Seager, a ship broker of No.
19 William street, whereby the latter was to furnish
the railroad company with fourteen English built
steamers to ply between the wharves of the New
York Central road and the principal ports of the
United Kingdom and the Continent, was hailed with
delight by merchants and business men of all
classes, who see in it renewed prosperity for the city
an I the placing of New York on a more advantageous footing as compared with her sister
cities of Boston, Philadelpnia and Baltimore,
A Herald reporter visited two of the principal
steamship offices to see what effect the establishment
of the "Unicorn line" would have on their business.
Mr. Coverly, of the Anchor line, said that it would
not affect his company in the least, because the
steamers of his line go to Glasyow and London.
Mr. Coverly thought that his company's arrangements with the New York Central Railroad would
remain undisturbed, and that its business would remain as heretofore.
Mr. Cortis, of the White Star line, did not believe
that it would affect, his company, as the new line
would earry principally grain and cattle, and that
kind of freight would not be taken on their steamships. He thought that bacon, butter and all such
perislable goods would be sent, as at present, by
the fast lines of steamers.

A CASE OF MOTHER-IN-LAW,

A CASE OF MOTHER-IN-LAW.

Judge Gedney, of the Eighth District Court, yes. terday disposed of a peculiar case affecting two German families in affluent circumstances. Some months ago, it appeared on trial, a Miss Huber cloped with

## ANYWHERE BUT HOME!

Richard Casar, a colored man, of No. 93 Clinton street, was brought to the Essex Market Police Court street, was brought to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Officer Landberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelly to Children, charged with having mo t brutally beaten his daughter, ida, aged seventeen. His plea was that she kept bad company and would not remain in the house at night. The girl's back proved the truth of the statement as to me severity of the chastisement she had received. The magistrate told her that she might go home, and that her father would be bound over to keep the peace. She cried, mouned and besought the Judge to send her anywhere rather, than to her home, and was turned over to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## PROMENADE CONCERT.

Nearly two thousand persons attended the pron Nearly two thousand persons attended the promenade concert at the Seventh regiment armory last evening. The rooms presented a brilliant sight as the ladies and gentlemen passed in and out in time to the lively music of Grafulla's band. Full dress was not the order of the evening, although there were a great many present in all the beauty of silks, satins and velvet gowns. Flags and greens decorated the walls and formed a gay background for the moving picture. Dancing was a feature of the evening at the concert, and the doors that usually resound to the grounding of arms and the tramping of soldierly feet were covered with a whirling throng of young people tripping "the light fantastic toe." The entertainment was altogether successful and will be repeated on the 18th of January. BLOWN TO ATOMS.

THREE MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION OF REND-EOCK NEAR PATERSON, N. J.—THE SHOCK PELT FOR MILES

Wayne township, two miles from Pequannock Post Office, in the Preakness Valley, are located the rendave occurred since the works were built-the first third July 1, 1878, the fourth yesterday. At none of the former explosions were there any serious casual ties, except in January, 1876, when a workman's eyes were destroyed. But yesterday three workmen wer instantly blown to atoms. The explosion occurred about quarter past nine A. M. Windows rattled in their casements, doors were caused to shut or open. and a jar like that from an incipient earthquake wa distinctly felt, not only in Paterson, but at points cussion sent great masses of overhanging rocks numbling down from the cliffs above, and at a disance of two and three miles from the works window

that the rendrock works had blown up, and in little more than an hour afterward a Hebald reporter was a ghastly scene was witnessed. Gangs of men, under in search of the remains of the unfortunate found scattered over hundreds of cupation about half a dozen men were engaged from before noon until a late hour in the afternoon. The Paterson, who leaves a wife and seven children and John Manley, of No. 110 Mill street, Paterson who had a large family. These workmen were en gaged in the mixing house, a wooden structure about sixteen feet square, in which the materials formmuch more powerful explosive than gunpowder and is put up in cartridges chiefly used in blasting. nitro-glycerine, which is one of the ingredients used in its composition. Besides nitro-glycerine a mixed acid, nitric and sulphuric, is used, with other mate-

rials.

The workmen engaged in the hazardous business of mixing were all sober, steady men, experienced in their work. It is suspected that they were working the materials at too high a temperature and that it was this that caused it to explode. Nothing of this kind has happened before at the works, all former explosions having been caused by fires. The workmen were not permitted to use any metal tools in the more dangerous operations, and Superintendent George Keeler said that they had been repeatedly warned not to strike the finished explosive violently, even with a wooden tool. The long experience of the men at this work would seem to preclude the possibility of their having been careless or forgetful of these injunctions, and the overheating theory seems to be the most plausible advanced. The superintendent could not tell how much of the material was finished, and therefore explosive, but thinks there could not have been over two hundred pounds at the utmost. He also thirks that the men might have found unusual difficulty in working it, owing to the extreme cold, which renders the glycerine hard and stubborn. The boiler which supplied the steam and hot water to the mixing house was placed at a distance of fifty feet or more, and no fire was permitted near the mixing house.

works, large limbs were lopped from the trees, and it looked as if a furious tornado had passed over the place.

HUMAN FRAGMENTS.

Of the remains of Marks very little could be found. What pieces were found had been blown in a southerly direction; but only a small piece of the cuticle of the abdomen, a finger with a ring on it, a portion of the hand and a piece of the ear could be positively identified. Other fragments were found in the same direction and were placed with the above as probably belonging to his body. Hensel was blown northward across the pond, and a long spoon which he had been using went with him, a distance of perhaps 150 feet. The head, shoulders, trunk and one leg were found together, but torn and disembowelled—a most horrible sight. An arm was found just as the HERALD reporter came upon the scene at a distance of 500 feet in the underbrush of the wood that surrounds the place on nearly every side. The missing leg and foot were afterward found a quarter of a mile away. The whole surface of the pend was covered with bits of flesh frozen into the icc. Manly's body was also blown to the northward, the largest piece that could be found being a portion of the head with the hair burned off. Small fragments were afterward picked up, perhaps fifty in all, each from less than an ounce to a pound or more in weight. The whole area for several hundred feet in every direction was strewn with shreds of flesh and patches of clothing.

An isquest research.

These bits of what but a few hours before had been rigorous, active bodies were tenderly placed in separate boxes. Coroner Warner proceeded to hold an inquest, which was not concluded at a late hour last night, the search being continued as long as there was daylight lett. The inquest was held at a hotel on the Preakness road, and a vast crowd thronged the place, including several members of the families of the dead men.

The loss by the disaster could not even be approximately stated by the superintendent. The buildings were all very cheaply constructed,

## ROBERT PEDRICK ARRESTED.

United States Commissioner Shields issued a war-Robert A. Pedrick, the alleged defaulting Custom House clerk of Benkard & Hutton, who is accused of divers times, between the 20th of October, 1877, and the 1st of October, 1878, Pedrick "forged and counterfeited certain certificates of entry, made, or required to be made, in pursuance of law by the officers of customs of the port of this city of New York, and did use the made, in pursuance of law by the officers of customs of the port of this city of New York, and did use the said certain false and forged counterfeit certificates, knowing the same to be false and forged." This warrant was put into the hands of Deputy Marshals Holmes and Wattels for execution, and for the past two months they have been searching the city for Pedrick. Holmes called on the members of the firm at their place of business in Broome street; but nothing that would lead to Pedrick's capture was learned, both Mr. Benkard and Mr. Hutton, it is said, appearing very reticent. Yesterday morning, at about ten o'clock, Pedrick stepped into the office of Special Agent D. A. Nevens and gave himself up. The two officials who held the warrant were not present at the time, and Pedrick left the office; but about an hour later was met by Holmes and Wattels in Broadway, near the Post Office, when he was taken prisoner. Before United States District Attorney Flero the prisoner waivel examination. To secure his attendance before the Grand Jury at the next criminal term of the United States Circuit Court, on the Sth of January, bail was fixed at \$5,000. Mr. Pedrick immediately sent for bondamen, and half an hour after his arrest was released. His bondamen were Mr. Thomas Foren, of Ein Park, Staten Island; Mr. George W. Robertson, and Mr. George B. Sanford, of Newark, N. J.

As to the statement said to have been made by Mr. Pedrick, that the District Attorney had granted him immunity from arrest, Mr. Fiero said that the marshals had searched for him since the ws\_frant was issued, but until he could find bondsmen Pedrick had probably kept carstully out of the way.

BURNED TO DEATH

TWO BROTHERS PERISH AT A FIRE IN EAST ORANGE, N. J. -HORSES AND OTHER PROPERTY

In East Orange, N. J., yesterday morning occurred men, brothers. The fire broke out about five o'clock in the elegantly fitted up stables attached to the residence on William street, near Grove, of Mr. W. I The first alarm was caused by the wild and plunging of a pair of horses stable. The noise aroused Mr. H. C. Ward, who resides next door to Mr. Kidder, and who at once aroused the neighbors on finding that stable was handsomely fitted up as a billiard and smoking room. It also afforded sleeping acc dations for two brothers, Charles and Nulton Thatcher one twenty-two and the other fourteen "WHERE ARE THE BOYS?"

Upon being aroused Mr. Kidder's first cry was, whom he esteemed as faithful employes. No one could tell him; no one had seen thing of them. Meanwhile the flames eating up the stable, hissing mockingly at the feeble attempts of the bucket brigade—the only fire department East Orange boasts of—to master them. Mr. Kidder ran to the barn and tried to make heat. Indeed, he narrowly escaped being caught

was driven back, scorched and blinded with the fierce heat. Indeed, he narrowly escaped being caught himself in the fatal embrace of the fiames. No ladder could be procured. Then an attempt was made to arouse them by smashing the windows of their sleeping room. A stone was hurled through a pane, and instantly out rushed a dense volume of smoke as if from a steamer's funnel.

THE SILENCE OF DEATH.

No sound was heard from the boys. This silence gave a faint ray of hope that perchance they were not there at all—had not come home on Friday night—or had been called away before the fire. This thread of hope was soon broken when, a few hours after, their remains were found in the stable debris. Efforts to save the horses were also made, but without success. The smoke and heat soon stopped the plunging and snorting of the poor beasts.

THE HAMPS SPREADING.

Meanwhile it became necessary to turn attention to the dwellings adjoining the stable. The fiames caught Mr. Ward's house and that was destroyed also, but not before he had had time to secure the most valuable of his furniture and effects. The bucket brigade worked heroically and did good service in staying the spread of the fiames until the arrival from Newark about six o'clock of Chief Engineer Benedict with three engines and a supply wagon. Then the flames were speedily subdued.

FINDING THE BOHES.

As soon as the ruins were cooled the firemen set to work to look for the bodies of the Thatchers. Two human trunks, scarcely possible to recognize, were found. The limbs had been burned away and nearly all of the heads. The remains were gathered up and removed to an undertaker's to be prepared for

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

It is generally believed that the stable mu been set fire to by an incendiary. It was up specially to guard against fire, and great always taken not to leave anything inflar around. It was lighted with gas, with patent eigniters.

sured.

This is the second fire that has occurred in the village within a week, and now there is serious talk of either organizing a fire department or making special arrangements with the Newark department.

THE BOOTY RESTORED.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS RETURNED TO THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS BANK THROUGH THE MAILS.

Hoffman Beach, the special messenger of the In the Clearing House, returned \$202,000 of the amount to the bank yesterday. It is the custom of the office burriedly started for the bank, bringing the g tidings to the assistant cashier, and the latter im

diately opened the package and found to his joy that some certificates were really there. The messenger was sent in post haste to the residence of Mr. Perkins, the cashier, and that gentleman hurried to the bank, as he expressed it, in a great state of nervousness. The package was then handed to him and he discovered that it contained \$292,000...\$160,000 in Clearing House certificates and \$42,000 in United States gold certificates, and \$42,000 in United States gold certificates, and \$67 gold. Besides the above the envelope contained a lot of old papers, the private property of the regular messenger of the bank. Mr. Turner, but the pocketbook itself was not returned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVELOPE.

The envelope in which the certificates were sent back was a common large white one, with the direction:—"Importers and Traders Bank, corner Murray street and Broadway, N. Y. C.," half written, half printed with lead pencil, the party who sent it evidently doing his utmost to disguise his handwrifting. On the right hand corner of the envelope were three three-eent postage stamps, and on the left was the Post Office mark "Due 9," the sender having paid only one-half the postage. The postmark was "New York, December 2", seven P. M.," showing that the individual who placed it in the mails was careful to choose the hour when the greatest rush occurs at the Post Office, so as to escape all possibility of being identified at any future time.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Board of Directors held their regular weekly meeting yesterday in the bank building, and the matter was brought up before them and thoroughly discussed. No definite action, however, was taken, but it was intimated that the subject will not be dropped, but probed to the bottom until it is learned through whose fault this great mistake was made. The officers and directors seemed very much pleased with the amount returned, and considered themselves very fortunate in recovering it in such a short space of time.

In an interview with a Herald reporter yesterday

## "COMPLETELY TAKEN ABACK."

Fields & James, brokers, at No. 16 Broad street, yesterday reported that they had been victimized to the extent of \$30,000. A broker, named J. W. Hull, they say, called at their office on Thursday and or dered \$30,000 in United States bonds at four and a half per cent to be delivered yesterday. Mr. Hull, half per cent to be delivered yesterday. Mr. Hull, as the firm further allege, called yesterday at the office, and having received the bonds; told the cashier he would be back in a few minutes, but did not return. The case was at once reported to Police Headquarters and detectives were placed on the case. A Heratan reporter called at the New York Hotel and saw Mr. Fields, who said:—"I desire to have it distinctly understood that one firm has been completely taken aback in this affair, for we had transactions with Mr. Hull in the Chicago and Rock Island Raifrond four years ago and tound him strictly honest."

Hull is sixty-five years of age and five feet seven inches in height. A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for his capture. The following are the numbers of the bonds alleged to have been taken:—

B. 3,322, 3,994, 95,117, 37,052; C, 91,157, 91,158, 3,993, 3,996, 3,997, 39,998, 94,477, 41,946, 41,947, 41,945; D, 11,228, 11,220, 11,218, 11,228, 11,226, 11,226, 11,226, 11,227, 11,228, 11,278, 11,218, 11,217, 11,216, 11,215, 55,146; E, 87,774, 8,772; F, 8,773, 83,127, 94,476.

## JUDGE SUTHERLAND'S RETIREMENT.

a meeting of the memoers of the bar has been called in the Supreme Court, General Term room, to-morrow, at three P. M., for the purpose of expressing the esteem and respect of the protession for Judge Josah Sutherland, who is about to retire from the Bench after twenty years of Judicial service.